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DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW AMERICAN SPIDERS

By W. J. Gertsch and Wilton Ivie

In the following pages twenty-three new species of American spiders are described. Another specific name has been proposed for *Dictyna armata* Banks, a name preoccupied by Thorell in 1875. *Filistata crassipalpus* Gertsch has been made the type of a new genus, *Filistatinella*. Unless otherwise indicated the types of the new species are deposited in the Collection of The American Museum of Natural History.

Filistatidae

Filistatinella, new genus

Carapace as broad as long, suborbicular in outline, very weakly convex, the longitudinal furrow a deep groove. Eye group elevated on a low tubercle. Eye rows equal in width, the first one procurved, the medians separated by half their radius, much smaller and equally distant from the much larger laterals (13/9). Second eye row straight, the medians separated by a diameter, subcontiguous with the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle three-fourths as long as broad. Sternum and labium about as broad as long. Leg formula, 1423, the femora not much longer than the carapace. Legs without ventral spines.

Genotype.—*Filistata crassipalpus* Gertsch (1935, American Museum Novitates, No. 792, p. 5).

Filistata arizonica Chamberlin and Ivie

Filistata arizonica Chamberlin and Ivie, 1935, Bull. Univ. Utah, XXVI, (No. 4), p. 4, Pl. iv, figs. 24 and 25.

Record.—Ruins near Tucson, Arizona, July and August, 1935, males and females (Peter Steckler).

Pholcidae

Psilochorus hesperus, new species

Figures 1 to 5

Female.—Total length, 3.80 mm. Carapace, 1.20 mm. long, 1.20 mm. wide. Integument of the carapace dull yellow, the clypeus infuscated, the eyes ringed in black, the cephalic sutures blackened. Carapace as broad as long, the sides sparsely clothed with inconspicuous hairs, the head with a few spines behind the eye group. Head strongly elevated above the clypeus and the pars thoracica. Sutures deep, the median one halted before reaching the caudal margin. Eyes of the first row procurved, a line through the centers of the medians cutting the upper edge of the laterals. Anterior median eyes very small, half the diameter of the lateral, separated

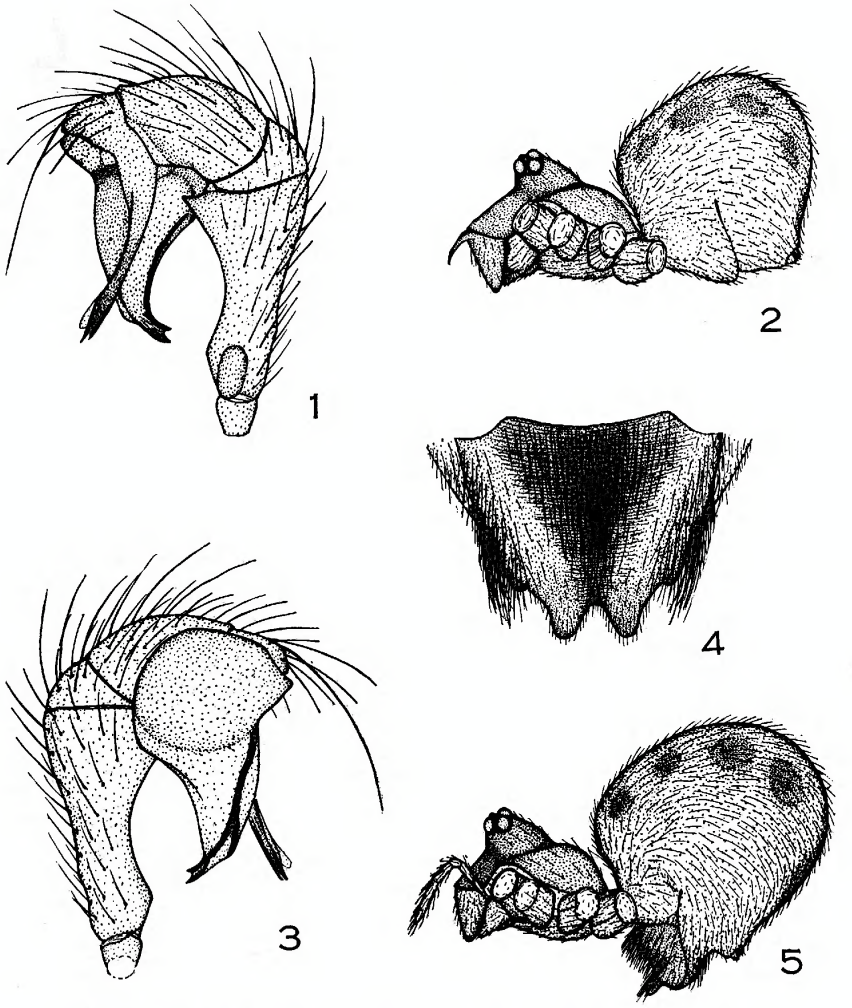

Fig. 1. *Psilochorus hesperus*, new species, palpus, prolateral view.
Fig. 2. Idem, side view of male, legs omitted.
Fig. 3. Idem, palpus, retrolateral view.
Fig. 4. Idem, epigynum.
Fig. 5. Idem, side view of female, legs omitted.

by scarcely a radius, as far from the laterals. Eyes of the second row very slightly recurved, virtually straight, the medians subcontiguous with the equal laterals, separated by one and one-third times their diameter. Median ocular quadrangle much broader than long (30/26), greatly narrowed in front (30/13), the anterior medians one-half the diameter of the posterior medians. Clypeus sloping, as high as the width of the ocular area. Sternum much broader than long (9/6), truncated in front, gently rounded on the sides and behind where the posterior coxae are separated by their width. Labium much broader than long (27/10), subquadrangular in outline. Under parts sparsely clothed with erect spines. Femur of the first leg four times as long as the carapace. Abdomen subglobose, mainly gray, with inconspicuous blue markings. Epigynal ridges prominent, armed with two subcontiguous or more widely separated lobes.

MALE.—Structure and size essentially as in the female but the clypeus longer and more sloping. Chelicera with a curved basal spur much as in *Psilochorus utahensis* Chamberlin. Palpus as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype and two paratypes from Pullman, Washington, August. Male allotype and female paratype from Notus, Idaho, June 11, 1931 (W. Ivie).

This distinctive species can be confused in the female only with *Psilochorus rockefelleri* Gertsch from Arizona which also has the epigynal ridges armed with two lobes. *P. hesperus*, new species, is much larger in size and has the epigynal lobes more strongly developed as illustrated in the figure.

Dictynidae

Argennina reclusa, new species

Figures 19 and 20

FEMALE.—Total length, 2.47 mm. Carapace, 0.90 mm. long, 0.70 mm. wide. Carapace very pale yellowish brown, sparsely clothed with fine hairs, the eyes ringed in black. Chelicerae light brown. Sternum and legs pale yellowish, the labium and endites darker. Legs clothed with black hairs. Abdomen gray to pale yellow, evenly clothed with procumbent black hairs.

Carapace longer than broad, moderately high, evenly convex, the median and cephalic sutures obsolete. Width of the pars cephalica at the second eye row about two-thirds the greatest width of the carapace. Eyes of the first row very weakly procurved, virtually straight, the medians separated by one-fourth their diameter, about as far from the larger laterals. Eyes of the second row straight, the medians separated by a diameter, two-thirds as far from the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (14/10), narrowed in front (14/9), the anterior medians smaller. Clypeus equal in height to a diameter of the anterior median eye. Chelicera with four tiny teeth on the lower margin. Sternum longer than broad (56/45), bluntly pointed behind, the posterior coxae separated by two-thirds their length. Labium longer than broad (18/16), two-thirds as high as the parallel endites. Legs without spines, the first tibia and patella shorter than the carapace (7/9). Epigynum as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype from ten miles north of Cove Fort, Utah, taken April 15, 1932, by Mr. Wilton Ivie and in the collection of the University of Utah.

This species is closely related to *Argennina unica* Gertsch and Mulaik but is much smaller, has four teeth on the lower cheliceral margin, and differs in the details of the epigynum.

Dictyna callida, new species

Figures 6 to 8

MALE.—Total length, 1.70 mm. Carapace, 0.85 mm. long, 0.60 mm. wide.

This small species belongs to the *foliacea* group. Carapace and chelicerae chestnut. Endites, labium and sternum yellowish brown. Legs light yellowish, with faint indications of darker annulae. Abdomen with the sides dark gray, the median longitudinal area above pale grayish yellow, this area enclosing a blackish mark of the usual shape on the basal third—a short median black band, which expands into three blunt points posteriorly. Venter whitish. Epigastric area and spinnerets light brownish yellow.

Structure typical. The palpus has a thick embolus as in *foliacea* and other members of the group, but the tip of the embolus, along with other features, serve to distinguish this species. Tibia and patella I, 0.87 mm., IV, 0.58 mm. long.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from Edinburg, Texas, October 22, 1934 (S. Mulaik), in the collection of the University of Utah.

Dictyna horta, new species

Figures 10 and 11

MALE.—Total length, 1.20 mm. Carapace, 0.60 mm. long, 0.48 mm. wide.

Color uniform light orange-brown to bright reddish brown. Carapace clothed sparsely with black hairs, the midline of the cephalic portion with several long ones. Carapace longer than broad, moderately high, the convex pars thoracica suborbicular in outline, the pars cephalica higher, more strongly convex, gently sloping caudad. Cervical groove and striae weakly indicated. Sternum cordate, as broad as long (36/36), truncated in front, bluntly rounded behind where the fourth coxae are separated by their length. Labium broader than long (17/12). Legs without spines, clothed evenly with rather long black hairs. Tibia and patella of the first leg slightly shorter than the carapace (0.75 mm./0.69 mm.).

First row of eyes straight as viewed from in front, the medians separated by scarcely a diameter, half as far from the slightly larger laterals. Second row of eyes very weakly recurved, the medians separated by their diameter, as far from the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (14/12), slightly narrowed in front (14/12), the eyes subequal. Front rounded, the clypeus slightly sloping, equal in height to twice the diameter of an anterior median eye. Palpus as figured.

FEMALE.—Total length, 1.38 mm. Carapace, 0.60 mm. long, 0.46 mm. wide. Color and structure essentially as in the male, with allowance for the usual sexual differences.

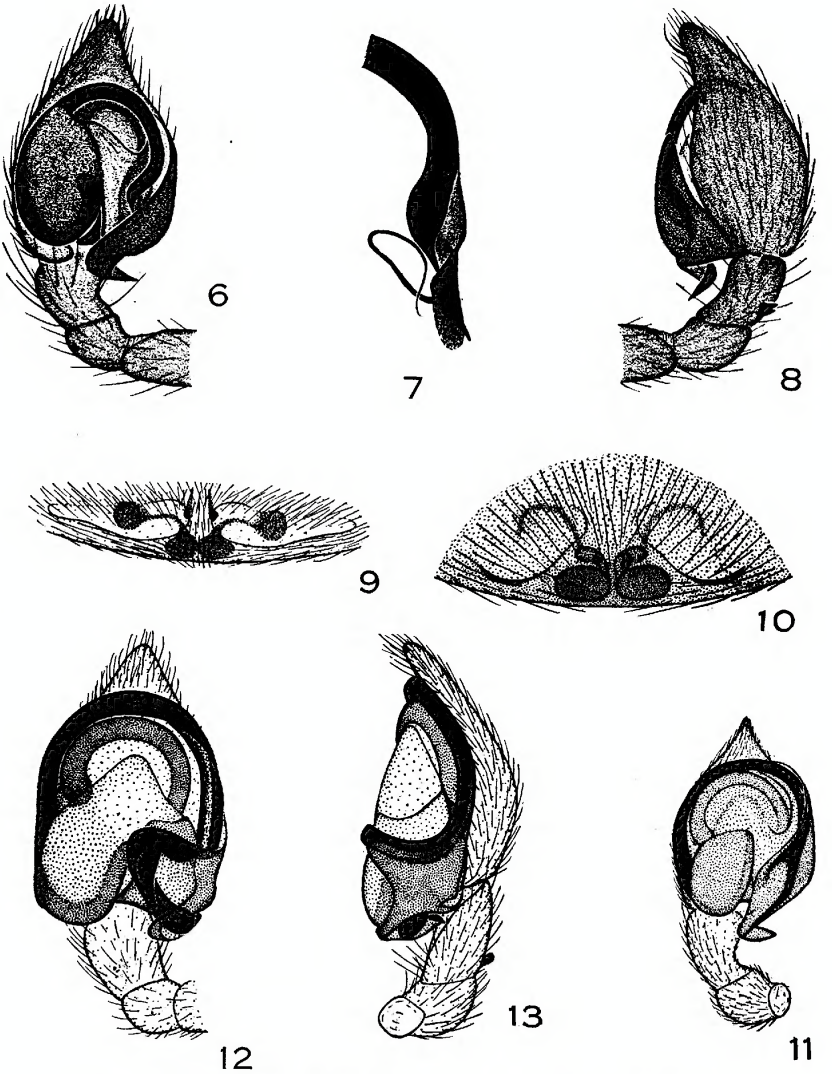

Fig. 6. *Dictyna callida*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 7. Idem, tip of embolus of palpus.
Fig. 8. Idem, palpus, prolateral view.
Fig. 9. *Dictyna cambridgei*, new species, epigynum.
Fig. 10. *Dictyna horta*, new species, epigynum.
Fig. 11. Idem, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 12. *Dictyna consulta*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 13. Idem, palpus, prolateral view.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype, female allotype and paratypes from Notus, Canyon County, Idaho, September 18, 1933 (W. Ivie). Male and immature female paratypes from Itasca Park, Minnesota, May 29, 1932 (W. J. Gertsch).

This tiny species, which is smaller and paler than *Dictyna rubra* Emerton, has the posterior median eyes separated by their full diameter (decidedly less in *rubra*), and has the receptacula seminis oval, rather than orbicular in outline. In the male palpus the dorsal tibial spur is much shorter than in *D. rubra*, and the conductor of the embolus is distinctive as illustrated in the figure.

Dictyna consulta, new species

Figures 12 and 13

MALE.—Total length, 2.00 mm. Carapace, 0.85 mm. long, 0.67 mm. wide. Carapace pale yellowish brown, sparsely clothed with pale hairs, the pars thoracica darker, with a narrow black marginal seam, the sides with black markings at the position of the striae. Eyes ringed with black. Sternum pale yellowish brown, margined with black and with a dark median streak. Labium infuscated. Coxae and legs uniform yellow in color but the last pair with indistinct, incomplete darker rings. Abdomen mainly white to gray above, clothed with white hairs, with a small dark marking at the base and a stripe on each side made up of three or more irregular small black spots. Venter with a median dark band. In the paratype from Blackwell, Texas, the whole spider is paler and most of the usual markings are obsolete.

Carapace longer than broad, the pars thoracica a broad oval in outline, the cephalic portion elevated, the striae poorly indicated. Eyes of the first row straight, the medians separated by four-fifths their diameter, half as far from the subequal laterals. Eyes of the second row slightly recurved, the medians separated by two-thirds their diameter, as far from the equal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle as broad as long, very slightly narrowed in front, the anterior medians smaller. Clypeus one and one-third times as high as the diameter of an anterior median eye. Chelicerae excavated on the inner side. Sternum longer than broad (50/47), cordate, bluntly rounded between the posterior coxae, which are separated by their width. Labium as broad as long. Tibia and patella of the first leg longer than the carapace (1.05 mm.).

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from Lake Minnetonka, near Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 4, 1932 (W. J. Gertsch). Male paratype from Blackwell, Texas, August 16, 1929. Male paratype from Comanche County, Oklahoma.

This species has a superficial resemblance to *Dictyna mulegensis* Chamberlin but is quite distinct in the palpus, the tibia of which has only a small dorsal spur and is without the prolateral tubercular spur of *mulegensis*.

Dictyna reticulata, new species

Figure 27

MALE.—Total length, 3.00 mm. Carapace, 1.35 mm. long, 1.10 mm. wide.

Carapace very pale yellowish brown, slightly infuscated in the head region, the eyes narrowly ringed in black. Clypeus clothed with long white hairs, the remainder of the carapace rubbed but apparently once covered sparsely with white hairs. Sternum pale yellow, margined with black and with an inconspicuous median dark streak. Labium and chelicerae light brown. Coxae and legs concolorous with the carapace, immaculate, clothed with inconspicuous fine black hairs. Dorsum of abdomen gray to silvery white, with fine dark reticulations, the venter slightly infuscated, the whole abdomen clothed with white hairs.

Carapace longer than broad, the thoracic part a broad oval, the pars cephalica convex, well elevated, the median suture weakly indicated, the other sutures virtually obsolete. Clypeus sloping, as high as the median ocular quadrangle. Pars cephalica weakly curved in front, the sides of the head as seen from above parallel. Eyes of the first row straight as seen from in front, recurved from above, the medians separated by two-thirds their diameter, scarcely separated from the subequal laterals. Eyes of the second row very weakly recurved, the medians separated by one diameter, as far from the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle slightly broader than long, equally wide in front as behind, the eyes subequal. Chelicerae strongly excavated on the inner side. Sternum cordate, longer than broad (40/35), truncated in front, broadly rounded on the sides, bluntly pointed between the posterior coxae which are separated by their width. Labium longer than broad (30/27). Tibia and patella of the first leg longer than the carapace (1.90 mm.). Palpus as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from Richfield, Utah, August 14, 1930 (W. J. Gertsch). Paratypes from four miles southwest of Santa Clara, Utah, May 2, 1930 (D. E. Fox). Paratypes from Adelaide, Idaho, May 27, 1932 (D. E. Fox).

Dictyna phylax, new species

Figures 29 and 30

MALE.—Total length, 2.50 mm. Carapace, 1.30 mm. long, 0.90 mm. wide.

Carapace uniform reddish brown in color, the eyes narrowly ringed in black. Sternum and mouth parts reddish brown. Legs slightly paler. Abdomen imperfect, apparently uniformly colored as the carapace.

Carapace much longer than broad, the thoracic portion orbicular in outline, convex, the pars cephalica very high, strongly convex, highest behind the ocular area. Clypeus as high as the height of the ocular quadrangle. Pars cephalica prominent, slightly rounded in front, the sides as seen from above rounded. Eyes of the first row straight from in front, recurved as viewed from above, the medians separated by more than a diameter (8/6), half as far from the larger laterals. Eyes of the second row recurved, a line through the centers of the laterals touching the posterior margin of the medians, the medians separated by slightly more than a diameter, as far from the laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (23/20), narrowed in front in the same ratio, the posterior eyes larger (9/6). Chelicerae curved, not much excavated on the inner side. Sternum longer than broad

(35/30), truncated in front, rounded on the sides, bluntly pointed between the posterior coxae which are separated by their width. Labium longer than broad (28/25), three-fourths as high as the endites. Tibia and patella of the first leg longer than the carapace (1.40 mm.). Tibia of the male palpus with a very short spur above at the base. Palpus as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype and immature female allotype from Itasca Park, Minnesota, May 29, 1932 (W. J. Gertsch). Male paratype from Medicine Hat, Alberta, 1930 (Carr).

This species agrees rather well in color and structure with *Dictyna volucripes* Keyserling but is immediately separated by the very short tibial apophysis of the male palpus and the details of the bulb which is figured.

Dictyna vigilans, new species

Figure 26

MALE.—Total length, 2.70 mm. Carapace, 1.50 mm. long, 1.10 mm. wide. Carapace dark reddish brown in color, the eyes narrowly ringed in black, slightly streaked with darker chromatism in the thoracic portion, the whole carapace sparsely clothed with white scaly hairs. Sternum and labium dark brown, the endites and coxae paler brown. Legs light yellowish brown, unmarked except for indications of narrow terminal black annulae on the tibiae and metatarsi. Dorsum of the abdomen with a broad black band made up of a basal triangular maculation and broader chevrons behind; sides of the abdomen dark brown, the venter infuscated.

Carapace longer than broad, the thoracic port orbicular in outline, the pars cephalica considerably elevated, weakly rounded in front, highest behind the ocular region. Median suture weakly distinct but the cephalic striae virtually obsolete. Clypeus sloping, three-fourths as high as the median ocular quadrangle. Eyes of the first row straight, recurved as seen from above, the medians separated by a diameter, half as far from the larger laterals. Eyes of the second row very weakly recurved, the medians separated by their long diameter, slightly farther from the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (22/18), slightly narrowed in front, the posterior medians somewhat larger. Chelicerae curved, shallowly excavated on the inner side. Sternum longer than broad (8/7), cordate, truncated in front, weakly rounded on the sides, bluntly pointed between the posterior coxae which are separated by their width. Labium longer than broad (35/27). Tibia and patella of the first leg longer than the carapace (1.60 mm.). Tibia of palpus with a short basal spur on the dorsal aspect.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 1, 1931 (W. J. Gertsch).

This species is closely related to *Dictyna phylax*, new species, but the tibia of the palpus is proportionately much broader, the apophysis differs somewhat in size and form, and the conductor of the embolus is distinct as figured.

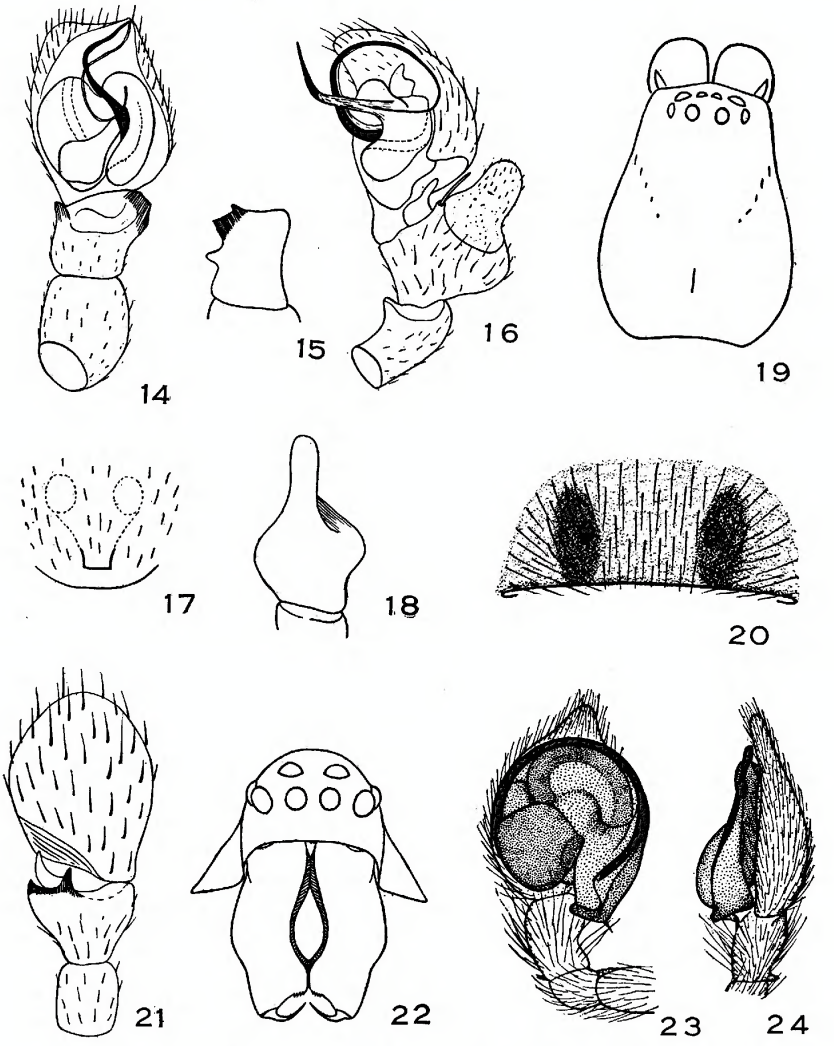

Fig. 14. *Ceraticelus anomalus*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 15. Idem, tibia of palpus, dorsal view.
Fig. 16. *Floricomus ornatulus*, new species, palpus, subventral view.
Fig. 17. Idem, epigynum.
Fig. 18. Idem, tibia of palpus, dorsal view.
Fig. 19. *Argennina reclusa*, new species, carapace, dorsal view.
Fig. 20. Idem, epigynum.
Fig. 21. *Ceraticelus desertus*, new species, palpus, dorsal view.
Fig. 22. *Dictyna cambridgei*, new species, frontal view of male.
Fig. 23. Idem, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 24. Idem, palpus, prolateral view.

Dictyna cambridgei, new species

Figures 9, 22 to 24

MALE.—Total length, 1.30 mm. Carapace, 0.75 mm. long, 0.65 mm. wide.

Carapace dark reddish brown, somewhat blackened at the sides of the head and at the position of the striae, clothed with long white hairs. Sternum and mouth parts lighter reddish brown, with a sparse covering of white scales. Legs very pale yellowish brown, without contrasting markings, clothed with pale hairs. Dorsum of abdomen mainly white, reticulate in gray, the venter pale.

Carapace longer than broad, the pars thoracica suborbicular in outline, the pars cephalica very much elevated, convex, highest just behind the ocular area, somewhat rounded in front. Clypeus sloping, three-fourths as high as the median ocular quadrangle. Striae obsolete. Chelicerae curved, moderately excavated on the inner side. Eyes of the first row straight, recurved as seen from above, the medians separated by nearly a radius, half as far from the subequal laterals. Eyes of the second row very slightly recurved, the medians separated by their short diameter, as far from the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle as broad as long, equally wide in front as behind, the eyes subequal. Sternum longer than broad (24/22), truncated in front rather broadly rounded on the sides, truncated between the posterior coxae which are separated by their width. Labium longer than broad (17/16). Tibia and patella of the first leg longer than the carapace (0.82 mm.). Tibia of palpus with a short spur near the base on the dorsal side. Details of palpus as figured.

FEMALE.—Total length, 1.85 mm. Carapace, 0.80 mm. long, 0.65 mm. wide.

Color essentially as in the male but the abdomen with a round black spot near the base of the dorsum and a pair of spots near the caudal end. Sternum narrowly ringed in black. Carapace strongly convex but the pars cephalica much less conspicuously elevated than in the male, as usual. Median eyes of the first row separated by nearly their diameter, scarcely a radius from the subequal laterals. Median eyes of the second row separated by one and one-third times their diameter, as far from the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (15/13), very slightly narrowed in front. Tibia and patella of the first leg shorter than the carapace (0.74 mm.). Epigynum as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype and female allotype from Tonala, Chiapas, Mexico, August, 1909 (A. Petrunkevitch).

This tiny species suggests *Dictyna cruciata* Emerton but differs in having the abdomen of the female distinctly spotted above and in the details of the genitalia.

Dictyna formidolosa, new name

Dictyna armata BANKS, 1911, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 444, Pl. XXXIV, fig. 9. (Not *Dictyna armata* Thorell, 1875.)

RECORD.—Newman's Lake, Gainesville, Florida, June, 1935, numerous males and females taken by sifting (W. Ivie and W. J. Gertsch).

Dictyna voluta, new species

Figure 28

MALE.—Total length, 3.10 mm. Carapace, 1.52 mm. long, 1.20 mm. wide.

Carapace uniform dark reddish brown in color, clothed sparsely with long white scaly hairs. Sternum and mouth parts dark reddish brown, the coxae paler, the underside rather thickly covered with white hairs. Legs light reddish brown throughout, clothed with inconspicuous pale hairs. Abdomen mainly light brown, the dorsum with a long black maculation at the base which is followed by dark chevrons, the venter brown, the whole abdomen evenly covered with white hairs.

Carapace robust, longer than broad, the head portion well elevated, convex, very broad, highest behind the ocular region, weakly rounded in front. Sutures practically obsolete. Clypeus sloping, as high as the median ocular quadrangle. Chelicerae strongly bent, with a weakly developed basal horn, excavated on the inner side. Eyes of the first row straight from in front, recurved as viewed from above, the medians separated by one and one-half times their diameter, practically a diameter from the somewhat larger laterals. Eyes of the second row very slightly recurved, the medians separated by one and one-half times their diameter, as far from the slightly larger laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (23/18), slightly narrowed in front (23/21), the eyes subequal. Sternum longer than broad (80/73), cordate, truncated in front, bluntly pointed between the posterior coxae which are separated by their width. Labium longer than broad (35/31). Tibia and patella of the first leg longer than the carapace (1.60 mm.). Tibia of the palpus with a short stout apophysis near the base on the dorsal aspect. Terminal part of the conductor of the embolus strongly revolved for two turns.

FEMALE.—Total length, 3.60 mm. Carapace, 1.20 mm. long, 1.00 mm. wide.

Color and structure essentially as in the male, with allowances for sexual differences. Abdomen mainly pale above, with the pattern of the male very poorly indicated. Carapace not so highly elevated and the chelicerae normal. Tibia and patella of the first leg as long as the carapace (1.20 mm.). Eyes as in the male.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype, female allotype and two female paratypes from Electra Lake, Colorado, July 1, 1919 (F. E. Lutz).

This large species resembles *Dictyna volucripes* Keyserling in superficial characters but the palpi are quite distinct. In *voluta* the tibial spur of the male palpus is very short and the terminal part of the conductor is revolved, not twisted and truncated at the end.

Dictyna semota, new species

Figure 25

MALE.—Total length, 2.95 mm. Carapace, 1.36 mm. long, 1.00 mm. wide.

Carapace light yellowish brown, darker in the thoracic portion where there are faint dark streaks and markings, clothed sparsely with pale hairs. Sternum and mouth parts light brown, sparsely clothed with black hairs. Coxae and legs very pale yellowish brown, covered with pale hairs. Abdomen yellowish brown, with a large triangular dark maculation near the base above which is continuous with a row of broader dark chevrons that run back the length of the dorsum. Sides of the abdomen mottled in black, the venter somewhat infuscated.

Carapace longer than broad, the convex thoracic portion a broad oval in outline, the cephalic portion much elevated, weakly rounded in front and on the sides, highest behind the eye group. Clypeus sloping, as high as the median ocular quadrangle.

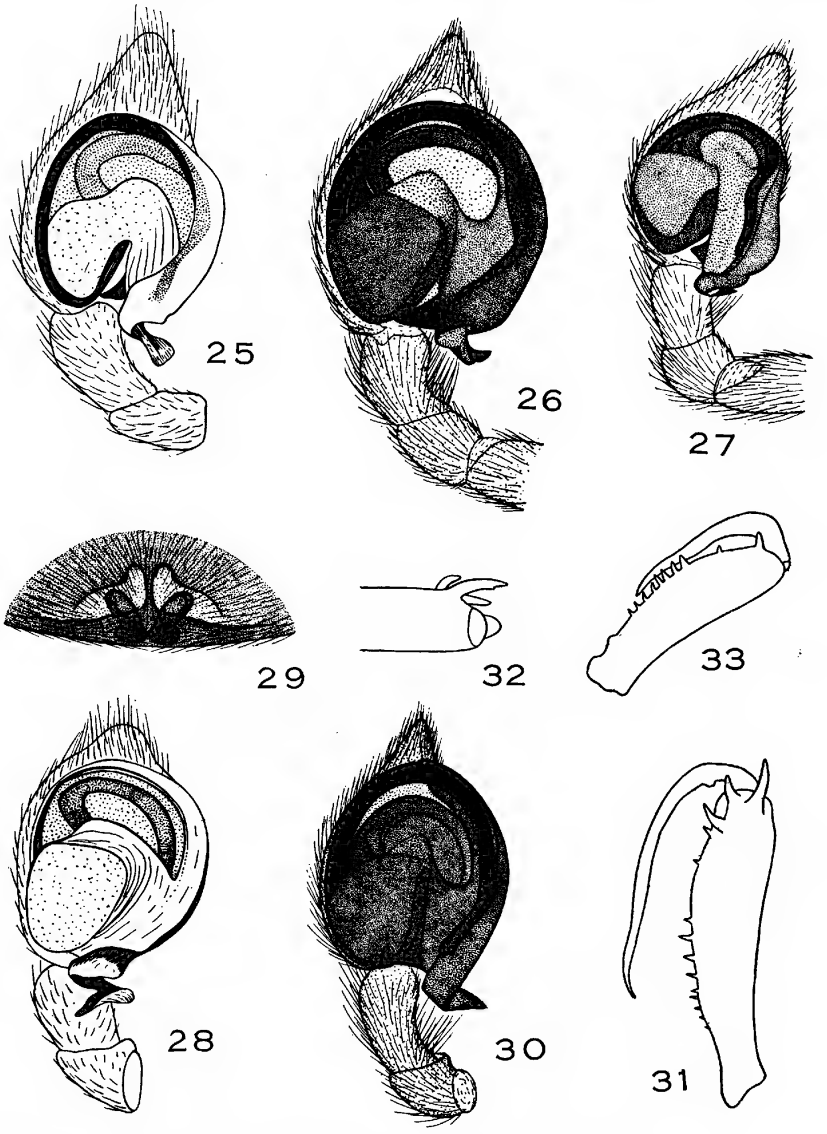

Fig. 25. *Dictyna semota*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 26. *Dictyna vigilans*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 27. *Dictyna reticulata*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 28. *Dictyna voluta*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 29. *Dictyna phylax*, new species, epigynum.
Fig. 30. Idem, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 31. *Tetragnatha steckleri*, new species, right chelicera of male, dorsal view.
Fig. 32. Idem, terminal portion of right chelicera of male, prolateral view.
Fig. 33. Idem, right chelicera of female, dorsal view.

Eyes of the first row straight from in front, recurved as seen from above, the medians separated by fully their diameter, half as far from the larger lateral eyes. Eyes of the second row straight, the medians separated by one and one-half times their diameter, as far from the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (20/17), the eyes subequal in size. Chelicerae very strongly curved, moderately excavated on the inner side. Sternum longer than broad (70/62), truncated in front, broadly rounded on the sides, bluntly rounded between the posterior coxae which are separated by their width. Labium longer than broad (30/25). Tibia and patella of the first leg longer than the carapace (1.40 mm.). Tibia of the male palpus with a short apophysis at the base on the dorsal aspect. Details of palpus as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from Waterloo, Wisconsin, August 1–10, 1934 (K. B. Humphrey). Male paratype from Washington, D. C., June.

This species is closely related to *Dictyna vigilans* but the details of the palpus are slightly different, the terminal portion of the conductor being twisted and truncated.

Dictyna brevitarsus Emerton

Dictyna brevitarsus EMERTON, 1915, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts and Sci., XX, p. 140, with figures.

RECORDS.—Bloomington, Idaho, August 10, 1931, male (W. J. Gertsch). East Lansing, Michigan, June 2, 1921, male (W. M. Barrows). Ramsey, New Jersey, June 9, 1934, male (W. J. Gertsch).

Dictyna minuta Emerton

Dictyna minuta EMERTON, 1888, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts and Sci., VII, p. 447, Pl. IX, figs. 5 and 5*a*.

RECORDS.—Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, June 4, 1932, male (W. J. Gertsch). Salt Lake City, Utah, September, 1930, male (W. J. Gertsch).

Dictyna bicornis Emerton

Dictyna bicornis EMERTON, 1915, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts and Sci., XX, p. 141, with figures.

RECORDS.—Stillwater, Minnesota, May 6, 1933, male (C. E. Mickel). Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 1, 1931, male, females (W. J. Gertsch). Lake Pepin, Minnesota, April 25, 1931, male (W. J. Gertsch).

Micryphantidae

Floricomus ornatulus, new species

Figures 16 to 18

MALE.—Total length, 1.50 mm. Carapace, 0.73 mm. long, 0.61 mm. wide. Carapace light brown, the cephalic portion darker, the margins and the striae infuscated, the eyes ringed with black. Sternum and labium darker brown, the endites lighter brown. Legs yellowish to reddish brown. Dorsum of abdomen covered

with a sclerotized, bright red plate which is evenly clothed with large appressed hairs.

Carapace broader than long, broadly and evenly rounded, the cephalic sutures feebly represented, the median furrow a slight depression. Clypeus produced into a horn as in *rostratus* Emerton which is armed with capitate hairs. Clypeus vertical, nearly as high as the chelicera. Eyes of the anterior row procurved, recurved as seen from above, the medians separated by two-thirds their diameter, as far from the somewhat larger laterals. Second row of eyes very weakly procurved, virtually straight, the medians separated by two-thirds their diameter, slightly farther from the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle slightly longer than broad, equally wide in front as behind. Sternum about as long as broad, truncated between the posterior coxae which are separated by their width. Palpus as figured.

FEMALE.—Total length, 3.20 mm. Color as in the male. Structure as in the male but the head normal. Epigynum as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype, female allotype and two female paratypes from Edinburg, Texas, January 10–20, 1935 (S. Mulaik). Female paratype from seven miles east of Edinburg, February 8, 1935 (S. Mulaik). Male and female paratypes from five miles south of San Juan, Texas, February 22, 1935 (S. Mulaik). Female paratype from southwest of Harlingen, Texas, November 18, 1934 (S. Mulaik).

This species resembles *Floricomus rostratus* (Emerton) in general appearance but is distinct in the palpus and in the eye arrangement. The eyes of the first row are subequidistant in *ornatulus* but the medians are much farther from the laterals than from each other in *rostratus*. The tibial apophysis is quite different from any other species of the genus.

Ceraticelus anomalus, new species

Figures 14 and 15

MALE.—Total length, 1.60 mm. Carapace, 0.70 mm. long, 0.57 mm. wide.

Carapace dark reddish brown, the head dusky, the eyes narrowly ringed in black, without conspicuous hairs or spines. Sternum yellowish orange, the margins darker, sparsely clothed with short erect black hairs. Labium brown, the endites concolorous with the sternum. Legs yellow to pale yellowish brown, sparsely clothed with black hairs. Basal joints of the palpus dusky, the tibia and tarsus dark brown. Dorsum of abdomen with the usual sclerotized yellowish orange plate which covers all of the dorsum but the caudal extremity, and is supplied throughout with short procumbent hairs. Epigastric plate concolorous with the dorsal scutum and the broad inframammary plate, the venter supplied with hairs of the same type as the dorsum.

Structure of carapace somewhat as in *Ceraticelus similis* (Banks), the head moderately enlarged and slightly protruding over the clypeal margin. Integument of the pars thoracica evenly and faintly reticulate. Eyes of the first row recurved, the medians subcontiguous, separated from the subequal laterals by twice the diameter of a median. Clypeus two and one-half times as high as the diameter of an anterior median eye. Eyes of the second row very weakly procurved, the medians

separated by one and one-half times their diameter, somewhat nearer the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle as long as broad, much narrowed in front (20/10), the eyes subequal. Sternum broader than long (35/32), the caudal truncature separating the coxae by their length. Abdomen seven-ninths as broad as long, moderately convex. Palpus as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from seven miles east of Edinburg, Texas, February 17, 1935 (S. Mulaik).

The palpus of this species is suggestive of that of *Ceraticelus laticeps* (Emerton) but the whole appendage is comparatively shorter, the patella being thickened and about two-thirds as long as the femur.

Ceraticelus desertus, new species

Figure 21

MALE.—Total length, 1.20 mm. Carapace, 0.62 mm. long, 0.50 mm. wide. Carapace dark orange brown, the eyes ringed in black and enclosing a black area, the integument finely reticulate, particularly evident on the pars thoracica. Sternum orange brown, finely roughened, the margins darker, clothed sparsely with short hairs. Labium orange brown, the endites paler. Legs pale yellowish brown, clothed with black hairs. Dorsum of abdomen covered with a strongly sclerotized orange plate which is clothed with short procumbent black hairs. Epigastric plate yellowish orange, the posterior lateral angles coalescent and broadly enclosing the genital furrow. Inframammary plate yellowish orange, extensive below, more narrowly enclosing the spinnerets above.

Carapace somewhat longer than broad, convex, the head portion normal, the sutures obsolete. Eyes of the first row in a very weakly recurved line, the medians separated by scarcely a radius, not much farther from the slightly larger laterals. Eyes of the second row straight, the medians separated by a diameter, as far from the subequal lateral eyes. Median ocular quadrangle as broad as long, narrowed in front (10/14), the anterior medians smaller. Lateral eyes subcontiguous. Clypeus twice as high as the diameter of an anterior median eye. Sternum as broad as long, truncated behind, the posterior coxae separated by more than their length. Details of the palpus essentially as in *Ceraticelus minutus* (Emerton) but the tibial apophysis distinct as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype and two male paratypes from Edinburg, Texas, November 27, 1935 (S. Mulaik).

This tiny species agrees with *Ceraticelus micropalpus* (Emerton) and *C. minutus* (Emerton) in having the head normal and the posterior lateral angles of the epigastric sclerite coalescent behind, enclosing the genital furrow. It is distinct from each of these in the details of the tibial apophysis.

Linyphiidae

Labulla altioculata Keyserling

Figures 40 and 41

Labulla altioculata KEYSERLING, 1886, 'Die Spinnen Amerikas,' Theridiidae, II, p. 94, Pl. XIV, fig. 186.

RECORDS.—Oregon: Portland, February, 1934, female (J. M. Pierson). Sandy, July 1–5, 1932, female (J. M. Pierson). Eight miles southeast of Colton, April–May, 1934, males and females (J. M. Pierson). McMinnville, two females (R. W. Macy). Corvallis, March 1, 1935, female; May 4, 1935, female; March 24, 1935, two females (J. M. Pierson). Corvallis, February 20, 1935, male (S. Jewett, Jr.). Corvallis, March 4, 1935, female (J. Schuh). Oak Creek, Corvallis, April 11, 1935, female (J. M. Pierson). Alsea, May 5, 1935, female (J. M. Pierson). Ashland, August 30, 1931, females (Wilton Ivie).

Labulla utahana, new species

Figure 39

FEMALE.—Total length, 4.80 mm. Carapace, 2.00 mm. long, 1.60 mm. wide. Carapace yellowish brown above, the margins infuscated, with a triangular black marking in front of the median furrow, the eyes ringed in black. Carapace with a sparse clothing of inconspicuous pale hairs and a few weak black spines. Sternum dark brown, the mouth parts concolorous but paler distally. Legs yellow to orange brown, feebly annulate in brown, clothed with pale hairs and weak spines. Abdomen gray above, with a black median longitudinal maculation which is narrow at the base but widened decidedly caudally, the posterior portion broken up into chevrons. Sides of the abdomen mainly black, the venter pale.

Carapace longer than broad, moderately convex, equal in height for most of the length, the median suture a deep subcircular groove, the cephalic striae weakly indicated. Pars cephalica rounded in front, weakly convex above, the width at the second eye row about half the greatest width of the carapace. Eyes of the first row weakly recurved from in front, more strongly recurved as seen from above, the medians separated by about their radius, as far from the subequal laterals. Clypeus equal in height to about one and one-half times the diameter of an anterior median eye. Eyes of the second row weakly recurved, the medians separated by scarcely a diameter, as far from the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle as broad as long, equally wide in front as behind, the eyes subequal. Lateral eyes of each side subcontiguous. Sternum slightly longer than broad (55/53), broadly truncated in front, narrowly truncated between the posterior coxae which are separated by scarcely their width. Labium broader than long (37/25), subquadrangular in outline, scarcely half as high as the endites. Chelicerae with three teeth on the upper margin, two of which are very large and two small teeth on the lower margin. Legs moderately long, the first tibia with four prolateral and retrolateral spines and with five pairs of ventral spines, the last pair not apical in position. First leg: femur, 3.10 mm., patella, 0.75 mm., tibia, 3.10 mm., metatarsus, 3.00 mm., and tarsus, 1.60 mm. long.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype from Salt Lake City, Utah, September, 1930 (W. J. Gertsch).

Labulla hespera, new species

Figures 34 to 36

MALE.—Total length, 6.30 mm. Carapace, 3.00 mm. long, 2.65 mm. wide. Carapace sparsely clothed with fine black hairs, the ocular area with longer ones.

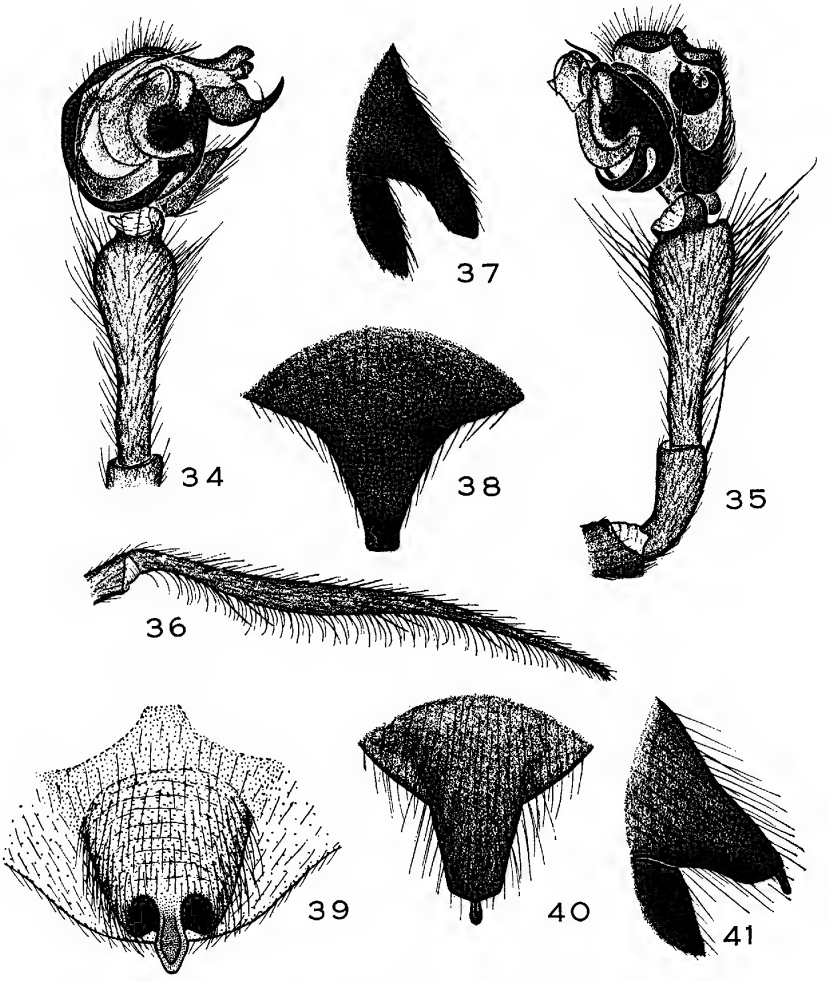

Fig. 34. *Labulla hespera*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 35. Idem, palpus, prolateral view.
Fig. 36. Idem, first metatarsus of male, lateral view.
Fig. 37. *Labulla jellisoni*, new species, epigynum, lateral view.
Fig. 38. Idem, epigynum, ventral view.
Fig. 39. *Labulla utahana*, new species, epigynum, ventral view.
Fig. 40. *Labulla altioculata* Keyserling, epigynum, ventral view.
Fig. 41. Idem, epigynum, lateral view.

Carapace pale yellowish brown, the margins infuscated, the pars cephalica with a dark maculation just in front of the median suture, the eyes ringed in black. Sternum dusky, with a narrow marginal black seam, clothed with black hairs. Labium and endites dusky, distally paler, clothed sparsely with black hairs. Legs light yellowish brown, without annulae, clothed with fine black hairs and longer spines. Dorsum of abdomen mainly black, with yellow chevrons which are broken up into spots caudally, the venter pale, with a median brown maculation. Spinnerets pale yellow.

Carapace longer than broad, moderately high, convex, the median suture and cephalic striae deeply grooved. Clypeus as high as the diameter of an anterior median eye. First row of eyes weakly recurved, more strongly recurved as viewed from above, the medians separated by three-fifths their diameter, as far from the subequal laterals. Eyes of the second row very weakly recurved, the medians separated by about three-fifths their diameter (10/16), scarcely a diameter from the subequal laterals (14/16). Lateral eyes subcontiguous, on slightly elevated tubercles. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (44/40), slightly narrowed in front (44/38), the eyes subequal in size. Sternum broader than long (85/75). Labium broader than long (45/40), about half as high as the parallel endites. Chelicera with three teeth on the upper margin, two large and one much smaller, the lower margin with two small teeth. First leg: femur, 7.30 mm., patella, 1.30 mm., tibia, 7.40 mm., metatarsus, 8.50 mm., and tarsus, 3.30 mm. long. First metatarsi sinuous, moderately incrassated in the basal half, the details of the hairs and spines as figured. First tibiae with four prolateral, four retrolateral and four pairs of ventral spines, the last pair not apical. Palpus elongate, the measurements as follows: Femur, 3.00 mm., patella, 0.80 mm., tibia, 1.40 mm., and tarsus, 1.10 mm. long. Tibia of palpus expanded distally. Details of palpus as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype and immature male paratype from Aspen Valley, Yosemite National Park, California, August 12, 1931 (W. Ivie), in the collection of the University of Utah.

The single known adult male of this species presents numerous characters which differentiate it from *Labulla altioculata* Keyserling. The first leg in Keyserling's species is elongate but normal in form and the femur is armed with a conspicuous series of stout ventral spines. In *hespera* the femur is normal and without a conspicuous spinal armature but the metatarsus is greatly elongated, somewhat sinuous and moderately incrassated in the basal half. The palpi of the two species have much in common, particularly in the structure and details of the bulb and the apophyses, but the palpal joints in *hespera* are very much longer, the tibia being about one and one-half times as long as the tarsus and the femur three times as long. In *altioculata* the tibia and patella together are scarcely as long as the tarsus.

Labulla jellisoni, new species

Figures 37 and 38

FEMALE.—Total length, 8.50 mm. Carapace, 3.50 mm. long, 2.50 mm. wide. Carapace sparsely clothed with fine black hairs, light yellowish brown in color,

the margins and the cephalic striae infuscated. Sternum and labium light brown, clothed with black hairs, the endites reddish brown. Legs bright reddish brown, without annulae, clothed with black hairs and spines. Abdomen mainly black, the dorsum with broken white chevrons, the venter paler, with a white line on each side.

Carapace longer than broad, moderately high and convex, the sutures deep grooves. Pars cephalica highest just behind the eyes, convex, the width at the second eye row scarcely half the greatest width of the carapace. Clypeus about equal in height to the height of the median ocular quadrangle. Eyes of the first row very weakly recurved, virtually straight, the medians separated by a radius, slightly farther from the subequal lateral eyes. Eyes of the second row very weakly recurved, the medians separated by two-thirds their diameter, slightly farther from the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle about as long as broad, slightly narrowed in front, the eyes subequal. Structure of the sternum, labium, and the armature of the chelicerae as in the other species. First leg: femur, 6.55 mm., patella, 1.35 mm., tibia, 7.35 mm., metatarsus, 7.35 mm., and tarsus, 2.75 mm. long. Legs normal, elongated, the first tibiae with five prolateral, five retrolateral, and five pairs of ventral spines, the last pair of which is not apical. Epigynum lacking the small terminal spur which is present in *Labulla altioculata* and *utahana*.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype from Blodgett Canyon, Montana, April 21, 1933 (W. L. Jellison). Female paratype from West Fork, Ravalli County, Montana, March 11, 1934 (W. L. Jellison).

Argiopidae

Tetragnatha steckleri, new species

Figures 31 to 33

MALE.—Total length, 9.40 mm., not including the chelicerae. Carapace, 3.80 mm. long, 2.25 mm. wide.

Carapace bright yellowish brown, the striae darkened, the eyes narrowly ringed with black. Sternum, coxae and endites concolorous with the dorsum, the labium dark brown. Chelicerae yellowish brown, the teeth and the claw black. Legs a little duller than the carapace, unmarked, clothed with fine black hairs and very weak spines. Carapace very sparsely clothed with short black hairs.

Carapace much longer than broad, weakly rounded in front and on the sides, the caudal end emarginated above the pedicel. Pars cephalica higher than the pars thoracica, two-thirds as broad at the eyes as at the broadest point (27/43), which is between the second coxae. Sutures, particularly the median groove, well defined. Pars thoracica weakly convex, subquadrangular in outline. Eyes of the first row recurved from above, straight as seen from in front, the medians less than a diameter apart (13/18), nearly two diameters from the much smaller laterals (18/34). Eyes of the second row recurved, the medians separated by scarcely two diameters (13/23), fully two diameters from the subequal laterals (13/29). Lateral eyes of each side separated from each other by their diameter. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (50/45), narrowed in front, the anterior eyes larger, separated from the posterior medians by their diameter. Sternum three-fifths as broad as long, subtriangular, truncated in front and with a short hook at each side

of the labium. Labium slightly broader than long, rounded at the end, scarcely half as high as the subparallel, subquadrangular endites. First leg with short spines that are at most no more than twice the width of the narrow joints, the measurements of the first leg as follows: femur, 9.30 mm., patella, 1.40 mm., tibia, 9.70 mm., metatarsus, 9.50 mm., and tarsus, 1.90 mm. long. Chelicera longer than the carapace (45/35), the dorsum with a stout spur near the distal end which has a weak tooth beneath the apex, two stout spurs near it on the inner side which are followed by two teeth, an interval, and then by a series of ten teeth that go back three-fourths of the total length of the chelicera. Lower margin with an even series of teeth (14) that begins at the apex and goes back two-thirds of the length of the chelicera, becoming progressively smaller caudad. Cymbium of palpus normal, the paracymbium bluntly pointed at the end. Tibia of palpus longer than the patella (25/20). Abdomen nearly three times as long as broad.

FEMALE.—Total length, 8.50 mm. Carapace, 3.00 mm. long, 2.00 mm. wide. Basal joint of the chelicera as long as the carapace. Structure essentially as in the male, the abdomen shorter, more than twice as long as broad (12/5).

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype and female allotype from Tucson, Arizona, July–August, 1935 (Peter Steckler).

This species is closely related to *Tetragnatha antillana* Simon and *T. seminola* Gertsch and agrees rather well in the disposition of the teeth at the end of the chelicera, the principal spur being subterminal in position and not furcated. It may be separated by the details of these denticles as illustrated in the figures.

Meta menardi (Latreille)

Aranea menardi LATREILLE, 1804, 'Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins.,' VII, p. 266.
Auchicybaeus ovalis GERTSCH, 1933, American Museum Novitates, No. 637, p. 11.

The type of *Auchicybaeus ovalis* Gertsch is a much crushed and mutilated example of *Meta menardi* (Latreille).

Meta curtisi (McCook)

Pachygnatha cyrtisi McCOOK, 1893, 'American Spiders,' III, p. 271, Pl. XXVI, fig. 5.

This species, which is widely distributed and a common species on the Pacific Coast, is virtually identical with *Meta segmentata* of Europe. The name will possibly be retained as a varietal one.

Metepeira foxi, new species

Figures 42 to 44

FEMALE.—Total length, 6.00 mm. Carapace, 2.15 mm. long, 1.17 mm. wide.

Carapace pale to dark brown or reddish brown, the cephalic portion often pale yellow, the thoracic portion darker on the sides, somewhat streaked in the position of the striae. Clothing of carapace, long white hairs that are less conspicuous on the pars cephalica. Eyes narrowly ringed in black. Chelicerae pale yellow, brown on the sides and at the distal end. Sternum black, the labium and endites black but with

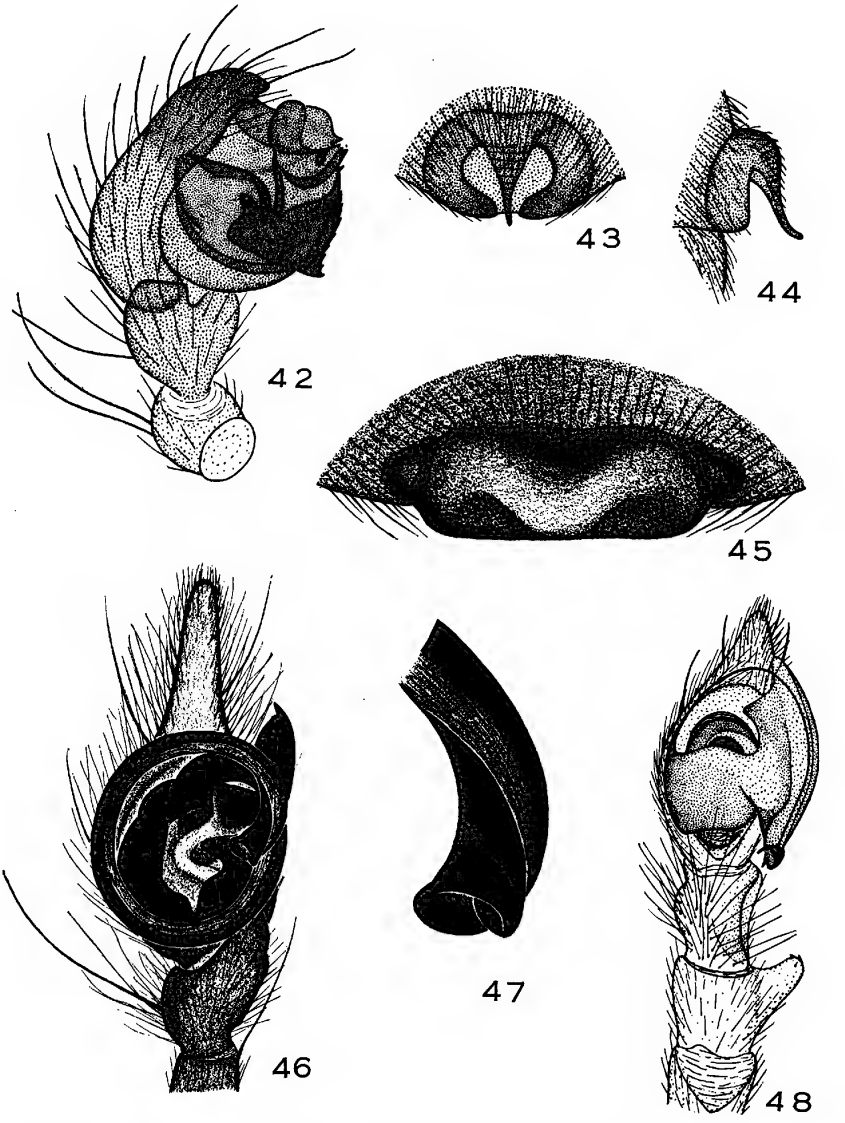

Fig. 42. *Metepeira foxi,* new species, palpus, lateral view.
Fig. 43. Idem, epigynum, ventral view.
Fig. 44. Idem, epigynum, lateral view.
Fig. 45. *Agelena approximata,* new species, epigynum, ventral view.
Fig. 46. *Agelena actuosa,* new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 47. Idem, tip of embolus of palpus.
Fig. 48. *Cybaeus consocius* Chamberlin and Ivie, palpus, ventral view.

their distal margins brown. Coxae yellow, the trochanters usually brown. Legs yellow to light brown, the femora with a distal, the patellae a medial, the tibiae with basal and distal, and the metatarsi and tarsi with narrow distal annulae. Dorsum of abdomen mainly gray to white, the dentate median folium margined in black. Venter with a broad black band which encloses a creamy-white median longitudinal stripe and a spot at each side of the spinnerets, which are black.

Carapace longer than broad, moderately convex, about equal in height for most of the length, the median suture a slight depression, the striae weakly indicated. Pars cephalica slightly rounded in front, convex. Eyes of the first row slightly recurved as seen from in front, more strongly so as viewed from above, the medians separated by one and one-fourth times their diameter, one and two-thirds their diameter from the subequal laterals. Eyes of the second row recurved, the medians separated by three-fourths their diameter, slightly more than two diameters from the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle as broad as long, broader in front than behind (36/30), the anterior medians slightly larger. Clypeus equal in height to one-half the diameter of an anterior median eye. Sternum longer than broad (20/19), cordate, weakly emarginated in front, somewhat rounded on the sides, bluntly pointed between the posterior coxae which are scarcely separated. Labium broader than long (40/31). Chelicera armed with three teeth on each margin of the furrow. First tibiae armed with four pairs of ventral spines, the metatarsi with three pairs, the last not distal. Epigynum as figured.

MALE.—Total length, 3.50 mm. Color and general structure essentially as in the female. Legs decidedly longer, the second femora with numerous long erect spines on the lower side. Male palpus as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype and female allotype from Richfield, Utah, July and August, 1930 (W. J. Gertsch). Male and female paratypes from Fish Lake, Sevier County, Utah, August 4, 1930 (W. J. Gertsch). Male and female paratypes from Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada, June, 1930.

Agelenidae

Cybaeus consocius Chamberlin and Ivie

Figure 48

Cybaeus consocius CHAMBERLIN AND IVIE, 1932, Bull. Univ. Utah, XXIII (No. 2), p. 25, Pl. VI, fig. 61.

A figure of the palpus of the male of this species, which was described from a damaged female, is given.

Agelena actuosa, new species

Figures 46 and 47

MALE.—Total length, 8.30 mm. Carapace, 4.20 mm. long, 3.00 mm. wide. Coloration as in other species of the *naevia* group.

Eyes of the first row strongly procurved, subequal, separated by about a radius. Eyes of the second row strongly procurved, subequal, the medians separated by fully their diameter, farther from the laterals. Median ocular quadrangle slightly broader

behind, much broader than long, the eyes subequal. Clypeus as high as one and one-half times the diameter of an anterior median eye. Chelicera with three subequal teeth on the lower and the upper margins. Spines under the tibiae and metatarsi 2–2–2. Tibia and patella I scarcely as long as tibia and patella IV, slightly longer than the carapace (4.60 mm./4.20 mm.). Distal joint of the hind spinnerets twice as long as the basal. Palpus of the *naevia* type. Conductor a heavy black spur twice as long as broad, bluntly pointed at the end. Embolus a very heavy tube, making one and one-half turns, the distal end revolute. Other details as in the figures.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from Cape Mearns, Tillamook County, Oregon, August 22, 1931 (R. W. Macy). Male paratype from Corvallis, Oregon, August 16, 1934 (J. Schuh). Two male paratypes from St. Thomas, Ontario, fall, 1929 (Lorne E. James).

Agelena singula, new species

Figures 49 and 50

MALE.—Total length, 7.50 mm. Carapace, 3.70 mm. long, 2.55 mm. wide. Carapace with a broad yellowish band along the margin on each side which extends from the clypeus to the base. Rest of the head light brownish, with the median interocular area and the middle of the clypeus in front light yellowish. The remainder of the thoracic portion still darker brown, with the radial streaks more intense; this brown area narrowly cleft behind by a short median streak of yellow. Chelicerae light chestnut, the distal part light yellow. Endites, labium and sternum dull yellow, the sternum with indistinct dusky markings and shadings. Legs yellowish, with faint annulae, the only ones that are at all distinct being at the distal end of the metatarsi. Abdomen of the typical pattern, being dusky brown, with two longitudinal light lines separating off a broad central band on the basal half, this band being dark at the base and becoming lighter posteriorly where it is crossed by four light chevrons. Venter pale yellowish gray, speckled with dark brown, some of the markings forming two widely separated parallel lines which extend from the epigastric furrow back to near the spinnerets and then converge sharply to a point just in front of the spinnerets.

Structure essentially typical for the genus. Legs longer and more slender than usual but most peculiar in that leg I is longer than leg IV. The hind spinnerets have the apical segment slightly longer than the basal. Tibia and patella I, 6.30 mm., IV, 5.80 mm. long. This species is apparently closely related to *Agelena transversa* (F. Cambridge) but has no close nearctic relatives.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from Cordova, Mexico.

Agelena approximata, new species

Figures 45, 51, and 52

FEMALE.—Total length, 10.50 mm. Carapace, 5.00 mm. long, 3.20 mm. wide. This species is closely related to *Agelena intermedia* Chamberlin and Gertsch, with which species it agrees rather closely in color and structure. The color is of the same pattern as that of *intermedia*, though the abdomen is somewhat lighter. The hind spinnerets have the apical segment about the same length as the basal. The palpus and epigynum are distinctive as shown by the figures. Tibia and patella I, 3.80 mm., IV, 4.40 mm. in the female.

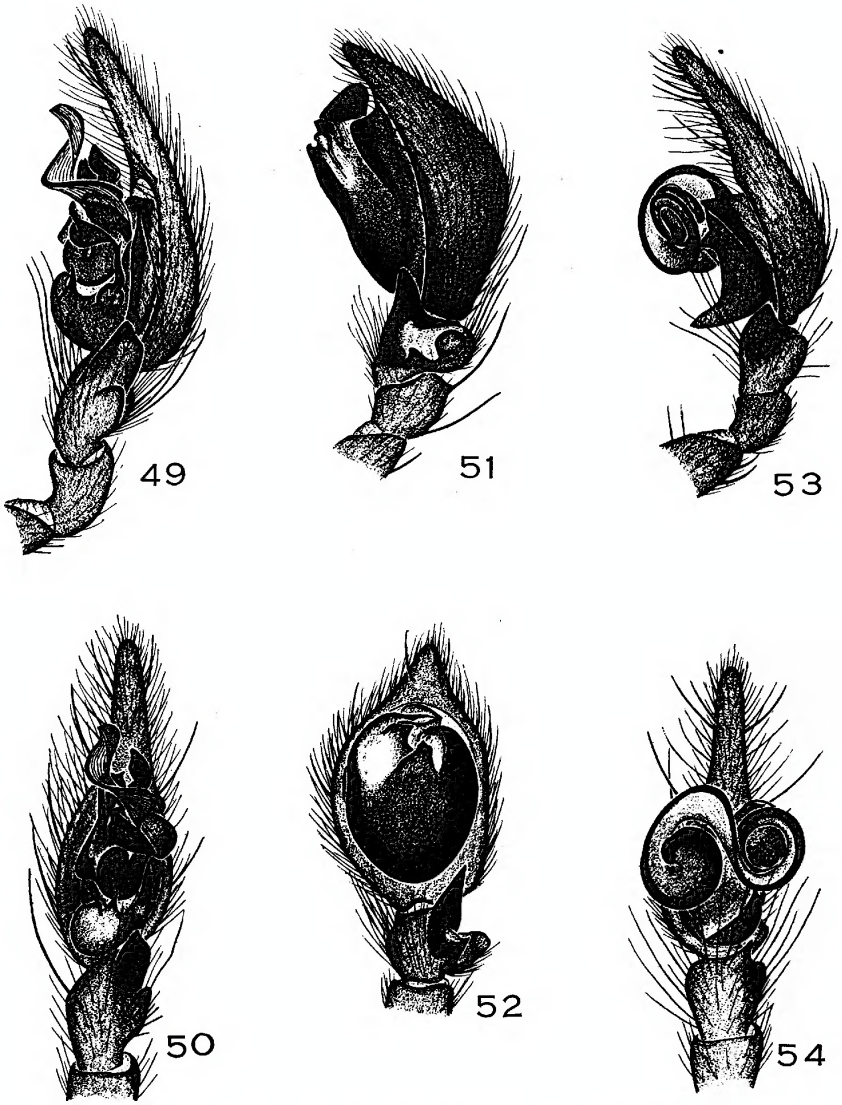

Fig. 49. *Agelena singula*, new species, palpus, prolateral view.
Fig. 50. Idem, palpus ventral view.
Fig. 51. *Agelena approximata*, new species, palpus, prolateral view.
Fig. 52. Idem, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 53. *Agelena confusa*, new species, palpus, prolateral view.
Fig. 54. Idem, palpus, ventral view.

MALE.—Total length, 7.10 mm. Carapace, 3.80 mm. long, 2.40 mm. wide. Tibia and patella I, 3.40 mm., IV, 3.90 mm. long.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype and female allotype from San Jose, Costa Rica.

Agelena confusa, new species

Figures 53 and 54

MALE.—Total length, 6.50 mm. Carapace, 3.10 mm. long, 2.10 mm. wide. Carapace with a broad band of dull yellow along each side of the thoracic part and a broad median band of similar color extending from the eyes to the base. Median band interrupted on the back of the cephalic part by a thick V-shaped mark of pale yellow. Light bands separated by two dusky brown bands of similar width, which extend along the sides of the head back to the base of the carapace. Chelicerae light chestnut, becoming paler distally. Labium dusky brown. Endites light yellowish. Sternum light yellow, shaded with dusky, except along the median line where the duskiness is absent. Legs light reddish brown, except coxae and fourth tarsi which are more yellowish. Abdomen in general light grayish brown above. A median brownish stripe, with a light yellowish stripe on each side, extends along the dorsum, the yellow stripes breaking up into spots posteriorly. Venter pale yellow.

Structure essentially typical, the legs rather long, the apical segment of the hind spinnerets slightly longer than the basal and the anterior median eyes decidedly smaller than the others. The palpus is of a distinct type as figured. Tibia and patella I, 3.80 mm., IV, 4.30 mm. long.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from San Jose, Costa Rica.

This species apparently has no close, known relatives though it may be related to one of the species described by F. Cambridge from Central America and based on the female alone.